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Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:
Mohammad Ahmad Rami G. Khouri Jassim Tammam

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

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University Road - P.O. Box 5718 - Amman, Jordan
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Timely idea

The new cabinet's decision to set up a commission to study the efficiency of the state's administrative structures and procedures is a wise and timely move, but it must be followed up with a study that is thorough, impartial and fearless. The simple idea of studying the efficiency of government offices in Jordan is refreshing. To actually go ahead and do this — and do it well — will be a service to all Jordanians, the government that serves them, and, ultimately, to all Arabs. The reasons for this are that Jordan, unlike most other Arab states, has a pool of skilled and educated native workers right here in the country, and thus is not faced with the formidable obstacle of labour shortages that must be faced by most of the other states in the Arab World; and that the structure and scale of Jordan's economic and social services are such that the government and private sector mechanisms that make the country run are manageable bodies in themselves, overseeing services and processes that are similarly reasonable in scope.

While there are shortages and bottlenecks in Jordan, these are not on the same inflated scale as the ones that are found in other developing Arab states, especially the oil producers of the Gulf region. It thus comes about that the administration and expansion of state services and machinery in Jordan are not the gargantuan tasks they are in countries such as Saudi Arabia.

The more manageable scale of things in Jordan is reason to how efficient or essential each job may be. This leads to vernment here. Like bureaucracies everywhere, the bureaucratic imperative in the Arab World is to perpetuate government offices and jobs, often without paying much attention to expect more and better results from the machinery of go-offices with 50 people, where ten people could do the work faster and better.

Our suggestion to the new study commission is that it talk with the people — the citizens — who have to make use of government services. It would be a little bit self-defeating to talk with the state employees only and ask them what they think about their jobs. One has to talk to the public that stands on the other side of the counter. By standing on the outside, the commission will be able to take a much better look at the spectrum of the state's administrative machinery, and consequently would be able to pinpoint the weak points that can then be acted upon.

One of the big differences between the efficiency of state or private organisations in the Arab World and the industrial states is the quality of middle-level management, the fellow or lady who works at the level between the big cheeses and the clerical staff. This is precisely where Jordan is better off than most other Arab states, and a serious effort to focus on the deficiencies of management techniques and organisational structures in Jordan will quickly weed out a good deal of the built-in mediocrity that necessarily pervades any public or private institution that is over-staffed, under-paid and badly organised.

We are dealing here with an area that requires no money, no special expertise and no exotic technical aid from abroad. This is an opportunity for us — as Arabs — to take a hold of our own institutions and shake out the padding. Some of the padding is our own work, and some has been handed down to us with the structures of colonial administration. We have, for example, our own trained computer technicians who can take a look at something like the automobile licences department and come up with an operation that is less surrealistic.

The cabinet has done well with this decision to seek greater efficiency in the land. One looks forward eagerly to its work and, inshallah — but inshallah not too many boukras away. — one will feel the results of what it will do.



His Majesty King Hussein receives the Syrian Minister of Waqf Abdul Sattar Al Sayed in the presence of Mr. Kamel Al Sharif, Jordan's Minister of Waqf.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Tuesday dealt with various aspects of the Lebanese crisis.

Al Rai expresses violent indignation at the seemingly chronic crisis "which gave Israel a golden opportunity to establish, for the first time, direct contact with Arab citizens outside occupied Palestine."

The paper was referring to recent Israeli-originated press reports that people from south Lebanon had fled the war to the Israeli border areas, where they have been provided with clinics and water, their stacked tobacco crop marketed and an Israeli bank opened on the border to exchange Lebanese pounds into Israeli money to facilitate supplying the refugees with food and fuel from nearby Israeli settlements, notably Maalot....

Al Rai says these reports, sorrowful and embarrassing to the Arabs as they are, were an expected outcome of the grave Lebanese ills and of the many hostile designs against the Arab homeland which nobody seems inclined to examine.

The paper continues: "Israel is now in no need of Arab concessions in return for a withdrawal from part of the occupied Arab territories. The Arabs are now offering it a new portion of their land in the form of an Israeli peaceful-expansion!"

"For the past twenty-five years, Israel has been seeking to break down the wall of Arab animosity and establish direct contact with the Arabs outside occupied Palestine. The Lebanese tragedy gave it a golden opportunity to make a breakthrough," Al Rai concludes.

In a relevant remark, Tichrin of Damascus regrets that Arab solidarity, which culminated in the October war, has been ruined by the Arabs' own hands, giving Israel the chance to move as if it were a "natural entity" in the area, with definite responsibilities and duties to discharge....

It says the Israeli move is all the more sinister in that it was launched as a substitute, or so Israel thinks, to the Arab vacuum in the region, trying to involve not only the Arab regimes but sections of Arab masses in the "indispensable paradise of integration between Israel and the Arab countries...."

Al Dustour blames what it calls the extremist minority in Lebanon for aborting the latest 53rd ceasefire agreement, which, like its predecessors, collapsed after only a few hours.

The paper thinks this minority wanted to further agitate the tragedy by shooting at the Arab peace keeping forces, causing the death of two soldiers and wounding several others. As the Arab League representative has said, it has now become apparent that what happened was not violation of a truce but an attempt to sabotage peace efforts.

Al Dustour warns against the

threats posed by this extremist minority which intends to assert itself, motivated by political ambitions and a contest for leadership inside its own camp, without heeding the desires of the overwhelming majority who look forward for a halt to the bloodshed and the rescue of "Lebanon's remnants."

It calls upon the sensible majority of the Lebanese people to take a firm stand to impose a ceasefire. It can do this by arranging a meeting among all its leaders, with the help of the Arab League, to declare a halt to the fighting. The extremist minority will then find itself unable to continue its intransigence compelled to admit that its provocative manoeuvres have been exposed to the Lebanese people and the Arab nation at large, the paper concludes.

Taking up the same theme, Al Baath of Damascus says there are certain groups, or call them gangs... In Lebanon whose only aim is to subvert any agreement that promises an honourable settlement for all. It suggests that if the warring parties are serious about preventing the bloodshed and foiling the plot, they should expose these groups and if possible, liquidate them....

In that case, the paper adds, the Arab-peace keeping force must play a more effective role by being transformed into a deterrent rather than an observant force, as it is at present.

At the same time, the Damascus Al Talai weekly, organ of the pro-Syrian Sa'iqa organisation Tuesday said the Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation talks in Damascus were going smoothly, judging from statements by spokesmen of both sides. But, the magazine says, this does not necessarily mean that no obstacles will be encountered. Among such hindrances it adds, was Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's provocative speech at the very start of the talks... It adds: "It was not only Sadat putting a spanner in the works but also Kamal Junblatt, who found no better opportunity to put forward the idea of partitioning Lebanon than the Syrian-Palestinian meeting"

King Hussein receives Syrian Waqf Minister

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday afternoon received at the Royal Hashemite Court the Syrian Minister of Waqf, Abdul Sattar Al Sayed who conveyed to his Majesty the greetings of Syrian President Hafez Assad.

The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, Kamel Sharif and the Syrian ambassador to Jordan Abdul Karim Sabbagh attended the meeting.

Earlier on Tuesday, Mr. Al Sayed was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran with whom he discussed bilateral relations and

ways to boost cooperation.

The Syrian delegate earlier paid a visit to his Jordanian counterpart to discuss the basis for cooperation between their two ministries. A number of Islamic problems common to the two countries were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Ministry of Waqf officials and the Syrian ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Al Sharif held a luncheon banquet Tuesday noon at the professional syndicates complex in honour of his Syrian guests.

Later in the day, Mr. Abdul Sattar and the accompanying delegation visited Al Hussein Medical City.

The Syrian minister and an accompanying delegation arrived here Monday morning on a four-day visit.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| U.S. dollar | 333.0 | 338.0 |
| U.K. sterling | 595.0 | 601.0 |
| French franc | 67.7 | 67.9 |
| Swiss franc | 133.2 | 133.6 |
| German mark | 129.7 | 130.1 |
| Iraqi dinar | 937.0 | 941.0 |
| Syrian pound | 82.1 | 82.4 |
| Egyptian pound | 475.0 | 485.0 |
| Lebanese pound | 102.0 | 104.0 |
| U.A.E. dirham | 83.2 | 84.0 |

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National Briefs

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of congratulations to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the occasion of the anniversary of proclamation of the Tunisian republic.

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Prince Hamad paid a visit to a faction of First Armed Forces on Sunday noon. He was welcomed on arrival by the division commander and high ranking officers.

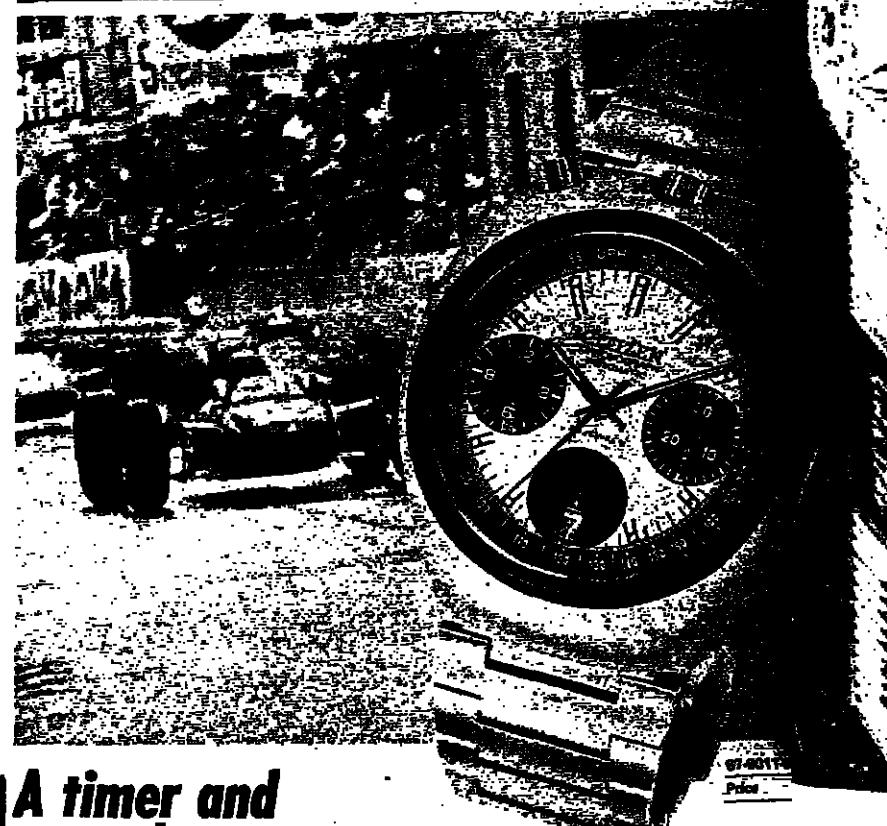
AMMAN. — Speaker of Upper House of Parliament, Dr. Talhouni, Tuesday received Mr. Salem Al Yamani, member of the Egyptian People's Congress. Mr. Al Yamani is currently on a visit to Jordan.

AMMAN. — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Ghaleb Rakat Tuesday received the Arab Emirates ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hassan Tammim Tuesday received National Chinese and Guinean ambassadors to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian Industrial Free Zone, in its meetings in Deraa on Wednesday to discuss the zone's regulations and inspect the construction works currently implemented.

AMMAN. — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, M. Hmud, accompanied by the Director of the Water Supply and the government Tuesday paid a visit to the water shortage problem.



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What's Going On

Summer Children's Film. 4:30 p.m., at the British Council, near First Circle, Jabal Amman.

Two Films,

"The Gift of Life,"

and

"The Incredible Machine."

7:00 p.m. at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 Agricultural programme
7:00 Lucy show
8:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

7:30 Sports programme
8:30 Arabic series

9:30 Reportage

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:30 Doctor at large
9:00 Olympics
10:00 News in English
10:15 Marcus Welby M.D.
(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:

8:00 Aqaba
8:00 Cairo
10:30 Damascus, Aleppo
11:00 Cairo
11:15 Kuwait (KAC)
11:30 Kuwait
12:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
13:00 London
13:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
16:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)
20:00 Dhahran
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:00 Kuwait

Arrivals:

9:20 Muscat, Doha
9:40 Aqaba
9:15 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Jeddah
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:00 Bucharest (Tarom)
14:30 Cairo
14:35 Muscat, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GA)
15:20 Jeddah (SAA)
16:00 Aleppo, Damascus
17:10 Kuwait
17:30 Cairo
18:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19:30 Cairo (EA)
20:50 London (BA)

Market Prices

Bell pepper: 100—140
Bananas: 160—200
Cauliflower: 120—160
Cabbage: 60—90
Cucumbers (small): 100—140
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Eggplant (small): 50—70
Eggplant (large): 20—30
Figs: 160—200
Green beans: 80—120
Garlic (dry): 160—200
Grapes: 100—140
Hot pepper: 160—200
Lemon: 60—90
Marrow (small): 80—120
Marrow (regular): 40—60
Musk melon: 70—100
Orange: 100—130
Onion (dry) (imp): 70—90
Onions (white): 160—200
Okra (red): 80—120
Potatoes (local): 100—130
Peaches (large): 180—220
Peaches (small): 80—120
Pears (large): 160—200
Pears (small): 80—120
String beans: 100—140
Tomatoes: 60—90
Spinach: 30—50
Water melon (large): 70
Water melon (small): 50
Wild cucumbers (small): 80—100
Wild cucumbers (large): 40—60

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show, singing melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 News reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part 1)
1.00 News summary
1.05 Pop session (part 2)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Walking the folk
5.30 Pop session (part 3)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Special feature
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reel
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Younes Issa's: (36722)
Dr. Fouad Jabr: (71234)
Pharmacies:
Jameel: (37291)
Kholi: (25290)
Taj: (71050)
Taxis:
Jerusalem: (36955)
Neel: (44433)
Jordan: (23050)

هلا من الاصل

ish food demos said have left 17 dead

July 27, (R). — The man newspaper Die Welt said 17 people were killed by a tractor trailer pulled by a group of demonstrators in Poland last month.

The riots led the Polish government to withdraw, for reconsideration, its proposals for increasing basic food prices.

Die Welt reported that most of the casualties had resulted from fighting in the city centre, where the special units had used grenades and tear gas.

The demonstrating workers were photographed from helicopters and mass arrests, helped by the photographs, began the following day, the paper said.

Most of those arrested had been tried by special tribunals and sentenced to long prison terms, it said.

Die Welt said it had learned that demonstrators had sacked the offices of the regional Communist Party secretariat and stoned a second secretary, who suffered a heart attack.



BEFORE ATTACK — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit arrives hand raised for a meeting at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York. Ecevit is seen surrounded by security men. Later a Greek man was wrestled to the ground after pulling a gun on Ecevit. (AP wirephoto).

Ecevit escapes unharmed from NYC gun accident

NEW YORK, July 27, (R). — A 40-year-old Greek pointed a loaded pistol at former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit in a hotel lobby here last night.

Security men wrestled him to the ground and the gun did not fire.

A spokesman for the Turkish mission to the United Nations said the man, identified by police as Stavros Sykoteitrides, was about a metre from Mr. Ecevit.

Mr. Ecevit, 52, head of Turkey's main opposition Republican People's Party, was unharmed. Police and Turkish sources said the pistol was fully loaded with a bullet in the chamber.

Mr. Ecevit was on a balcony in the hotel's lobby after addressing 600 Turkish Americans in a room there.

Immediately after the incident, he returned to the meeting and told a cheering crowd, "I wish well, even for the man who tried to kill me now."

"And I would like his nation to be friends with my nation and I will do my best to achieve this goal."

His assailant was taken to a federal detention centre and charged with attempted assault on a foreign dignitary.

Mr. Ecevit later received a call from U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who said he was relieved that the Turkish leader had not been injured, a spokesman for the Turkish mission said.

Kissinger may visit Afghanistan, Pakistan
WASHINGTON, July 27, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is considering adding Afghanistan and Pakistan to his planned trip to Iran early next month, U.S. officials said today.

Dr. Kissinger is expected to leave on August 4 and to be away about one week, the officials said. He last visited Pakistan and Iran two years ago.

Other countries are also being considered for his itinerary but have not been decided upon, the officials said.

News focus U. S. tries to rein in worrying proliferation of nuclear aid

By Lars-Erik Nelson
WASHINGTON, July 27, (R). — After 23 years of advocating the free sharing of peaceful nuclear technology, the United States is beginning to think it may have made a dreadful mistake.

Since India's detonation of a "peaceful" nuclear device in 1974, there has been a growing, bitter suspicion within the U.S. government that America's open-handed policies of the 1950s and 1960s, when U.S. atomic reactors were sold to 50 countries and thousands of foreign scientists were taught the secrets of manufacturing plutonium, have contributed to the unstoppable spread of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

Ironically, the United States now appears to be trapped by its own past generosity.

Despite its current misgivings, it finds itself committed to long-term agreements to supply nuclear materials like enriched uranium to other countries, including India.

U.S. officials fear that if they halt uranium shipments to India, the Indians will simply announce that they are no longer bound by the U.S. safeguards that prohibit them from building a bomb with the U.S. nuclear supplies they have already received.

Thus, although critics accuse the U.S. government of, in effect, yielding to Indian nuclear "blackmail", the State Department says it has no choice but to continue sales of enriched uranium to India.

It will insist, however, that future spent reactor fuel, from which plutonium can be extracted, be sold back to the United States so that it cannot be stockpiled for use in a bomb, U.S. officials say.

The Indian experience is a bitter one for many Americans, who felt in the past that India should be given the full benefits of American nuclear skills to help overcome its poverty. Now there is evidence that India, despite prior denials, used U.S.-supplied heavy water to develop its 1974 bomb.

India has not signed the 1968 treaty that bars non-nuclear nations from acquiring nuclear weapons, it has rejected the U.S. position that there is no such thing as a peaceful explosive device, and it has rebuffed a U.S. demand that no U.S. nuclear materials can be used for explosives.

Asked why, in view of India's behaviour, the United States plans to keep up its uranium shipments, one high official said: "It's a perfectly monstrously difficult situation. But the thinking here is that we have to maintain our commitment to preserve the safeguards that now exist."

The Indian dilemma is only a part of the problem that has grown out of the original U.S. Atoms for Peace programme, announced by President Eisenhower in 1953.

Under that programme and its successors, the United States entered into agreements to sell nuclear reactors and atomic fuel to some 50 countries.

Nearly 1,000 scientists from India alone were educated in U.S. nuclear techniques, including the technology for separating plutonium, the basic bomb ingredient, from spent reactor fuel.

The United States felt that this technology should belong to the world. It withheld only the secrets of the actual construction of a nuclear weapon.

That was a mistake, U.S. officials now say.

"We focussed on weapons design, thinking that that was the lock on the spread of nuclear weapons," Dr. Fred Ikle, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told reporters recently.

"We later realised that weapons design is not all that difficult. The place to build the dike is in the availability of plutonium and enriched uranium."

"It was not apparent that by facilitating the separation of plutonium, we were also creating a risk," he said.

"There was a feeling that plutonium separated from spent reactor fuel was not quite suitable to make a bomb," Dr. Ikle said. "It may not be ideal, but it could be used for building a pretty destructive device."

Then came the May 18, 1974, underground Indian test.

"There has been a 180-degree change in our attitude since the Indian explosion," says Dr. Ikle. "That really triggered a reappraisal of our entire policy."

The United States began meeting with other exporters, including France, West Germany, Britain and the Soviet Union, in an attempt to ensure that international competition for reactor sales does not lead to an unrestricted spread of plutonium-producing equipment.

Washington complained about a West German sale of plutonium processing and uranium enrichment plants to Brazil as part of a nuclear energy package. It opposes a similar French sale to Pakistan, which has been alarmed by the Indian test.

As a result of its reappraisal, the United States now restricts the training it gives to foreign scientists and it more closely watches the secrets it declassifies.

But the change in attitude has not made itself felt in a total reversal of U.S. actions.

The United States is about to sell six large power reactors to Iran, and will not require Iran to return the spent fuel to the United States.

Washington continues to ship enriched uranium to South Africa, and has completed negotiations for the supply of new power reactors to Egypt and Israel.

U.S. officials say these continuing sales are only minor when compared to the central issue that frightens them—the great proliferation of nuclear power stations all over the world, all producing plutonium.

By 1990, largely thanks to U.S. assistance, it is estimated that nuclear reactors in the developing nations alone will be generating 13,700 kilos of plutonium each year—enough material to produce 3,000 bombs equivalent to the one that demolished Hiroshima in 1945.

Israel expresses "sorrow" at U.S.-PLO contacts

WASHINGTON, July 27, (R). — Israel has voiced regret that the United States has begun dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon, the Israeli embassy said today.

An embassy spokesman said the regret expressed even though Israel fully accepts the U.S. contention that the contacts with the Palestinians in Lebanon do not represent a change in the U.S. refusal to deal with the PLO with regard to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

U.S. Ambassador Talcott Seelye confirmed in Beirut yesterday that the United States has held daily exchanges with the Palestinians, who control much of West Beirut, to assure the security of Americans and other foreigners being evacuated from Lebanon.

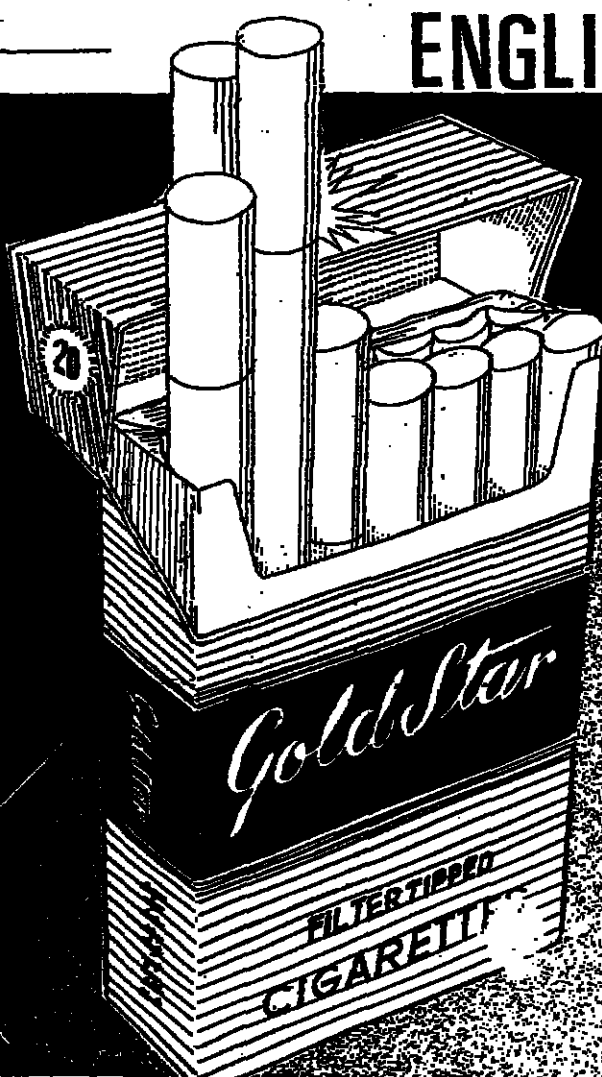
The United States has long maintained that it would not have any contacts with the PLO until the Palestinians accepted United Nations Security Council resolutions that recognise Israel's right to exist.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said today that Israel had been advised of the U.S. contacts with the Palestinians and added that he was not aware of any Israeli reaction.

The Israeli embassy spokesman said, however: "We have made our reservations known. We have expressed our sorrow. 'We have no doubt that there is no change in the American position toward the PLO. We know there is no shift in policy but we have expressed our sorrow.'"

IRISHIAN BLEND

ENGLISH TYPE



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Cyrus Eaton: At 92, still working through his crowded life

VELAND (AP). — At 92, realist Cyrus S. Eaton still has his goal of better relations between the United States and the Communist countries—a quest that has kept him in regular contact with communist leaders.

He observed his birthday in his last December 27 as a guest of Fidel Castro. He keeps in touch with the Chinese government through the United Nations ambassador, Hua. And he says he communicates regularly by phone and through Leonid I. Brezhnev, N. Kosygin and Andrei A. K. of Russia, as well as leaders of Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

20 years Eaton has criticized Communist aspects of policy. His statements, especially in support of Castro, have brought him headlines. They are strange utterances for an American businessman whose net worth is close to \$2 billion.

He says he takes for granted that the CIA and the FBI have tapped his phone and "me"—a change the FBI has commented as a matter of "on allegations of this sort."

Eaton sees himself as an advocate of the free enterprise system who nevertheless is a link between the Communist world and the American world, in frequent contacts with American leaders, of a foreign policy based on "commerce and friendship with all nations of every religious or political persuasion."

Today is still a long one. He has at 6 a.m., reads three papers in bed, and by 9:30 a.m. is in his office on the 36th floor of a building overlooking the Cleveland industrial area. His office is for business—just after lunch—and the rest of the day is for detente, conducted by telephone, telegram or letter from his home on an acre farm in nearby North-wood.

He won't, however, discuss the details of his contacts with world leaders. "I'm good for another eight years," he says. "But one doesn't worry too much on that. When I get to be 92, the inevitable is just around the corner. I have no fear of death, so I'm not uneasy about it. I'm just keeping going as long as I'm physically able."

Eaton's voice is raspy. There are wrinkles, and unfinished sentences. The rumpled dark blue shirt he wears matches the grey hair. His hair is snow white. He is a hearing aid and Eaton wears glasses. He sometimes slips to understand. A cane is a chair nearby. He acquired a year ago, after suffering a painful back when he stepped into a hole, a cane. He was born in 1883 and still spends summers in Nova Scotia—at "Think-edge," his ancestral home, his cattle farm there. "I feel," he says, "that no matter what your differences may be, religiously, ecologically, politically, that you use force to change people's

For this reason, he is critical of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who Eaton sees as an advocate of a foreign policy based on force. He first met Kissinger when the secretary of state was a Harvard professor participating in the annual Pugwash conference.

It was in 1955 that Eaton first invited scientists, authors, scholars and statesmen from both Communist and non-Communist countries to a conference at "Thinkers Lodge" in Pugwash to promote international understanding and to consider ways to lessen the hazards of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare. The Pugwash conferences are still held, but in various cities around the world.

"Kissinger has been a great expert in covering up his recommendations Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cuba and Chile," Eaton says. "And if they're ever paraded and backed up with the facts, the American people will be through with Mr. Kissinger."

He blames U.S. foreign policy for Cuba's decision to send troops to Angola, although Castro was not sure he was doing the right thing.

"I think," Eaton says, "the Cubans themselves have some question in their minds as to whether that was the wise thing, but they were put in this position. They are a small country right close to us and the most powerful nation in the world is endeavoring to destroy them economically and the question is what can they do back."

"Now they can't do anything back to endanger the United States economically. They haven't got the strength or the power to do it, but here is a chance where they've found out the United States is secretly backing an element in Angola to be sure that Angola didn't go Communist."

"The only way in which they could be effective was to send some of their troops there. Now whether that was wise or not is another question. But it was the one way they could do something to thwart the most powerful nation in the world."

"So they yielded to human nature to the extent of doing that. I'm not sure it was a wise thing to do. That's their reason. There's no secret about it. They discussed it very frankly with me and they raised questions in their own mind that they weren't sure they were doing the right thing."

Eaton says Kissinger's advocacy of detente with the Soviet Union and China is well advised "to the extent that he has gone in for understanding with the Soviets and with China."

"I fear, though, that he belongs to the same school that Hitler belonged to—force is something to use. I think he was deadly wrong in his advocating of bombing in Vietnam and in throwing out of the prince (Sihanouk) in Cambodia, the invasion of Laos, and I think he was deadly wrong in Chile (opposing Salvador Allende) and Cuba. He ought to have resigned along with Nixon and Agnew."

The State Department declined to comment on Eaton's statements. An official said the department never responds to such remarks. The walls of Eaton's office are covered with paintings given to him by heads of state of Communist countries. Above the mantle is a Russian winter scene of Birch trees presented by Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

Eaton's interest in Russia goes back 75 years. He had just come to the United States from Canada and had started in business as an employee of John D. Rockefeller Sr., who then lived in Cleveland. They were visited by Dr. William Harper, then president of Chicago University. Harper had

spent a vacation in Russia and he was impressed by its size and natural resources. Eaton recalls.

Harper's enthusiasm for Russia's possibilities as a mighty nation intrigued Eaton. When the Russian government came to Cleveland during World War I to make military purchases, Eaton became their principal contact.

"I was helping the Russians finance their purchases here and they were looking to me for advice as to with whom they should deal," Eaton says. Thus started a lifetime of contacts with the Communist world while at the same time Eaton built a personal fortune through investment in utilities, gas, steel, iron ore, coal, paint, rubber and Great Lakes shipping.

He was a millionaire at 27 and

\$100 million by age 48. "I'm not likely to go on welfare," he once quipped.

Age has forced him to resign from the boards of many of the companies in which he has interests. Three years ago he had to leave the board chairmanship of the Chessie System Inc., the parent company of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. He's now emeritus board chairman.

"I have lived a crowded life," says Eaton, who had seven children and now lives with his second wife, Anne Kinder Eaton, who is in her 50s. "I've enjoyed good health—but 50 years ago, I was working very hard. I had sleepless nights and indigestion."

"I went to a great specialist and

he said, 'You're working too hard, you're under too much strain. There is nothing I can do for you. You'll have to take six months complete vacation.'

"I fortunately went to another doctor and he said, 'You don't need to take any vacation, you just need to change your way of life. You've got to give up tobacco, alcohol, coffee, tea; you've got to give up eating all those indigestible things you're so fond of and you've got to get a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise, physical exercise. Don't put yourself under strain by going out to theaters and things that keep you up till midnight. After your dinner, take a good walk or read a good book.'

"I would have died 40 years ago without that change."



Cyrus Eaton, shown recently at his Cleveland office, has lived a crowded life. But at 92, he intends to keep on going in his quest for world peace.

PUSH president's wife: subtle racial bias raises its head in north U.S.



Mrs. Jesse Jackson.

CHICAGO, ILL. (CSM)—Jacqueline Jackson, a young mother, and the wife of black leader Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), is a woman with very definite views of her own.

In a recent interview here, she expressed herself:

— On Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter—"I recently attended the caucus for black Democrats in Charlotte, North Carolina, and heard him talk. I think he has scientific charisma."

— On the proposed plan to voluntarily bus black students to Chicago's white suburbs—"It deserves consideration" (The plan, recommended by Joseph P. Cronin, state superintendent of schools, is one of several being studied).

"It just might avoid a federal court decree, and it should release funds pegged for education. Problems, yes, but it could work."

"I'm against double standards and will support any programme that will give all children a good education. It won't hurt to ride the bus twice a day. Abraham Lincoln had to walk miles to school."

— On the success of the Jesse Jackson manifesto on the behaviour of black students (the code stresses better self image, improved manners, morals, and self-control)—"It has been pretty well accepted and should improve their standard or marks as well as curb violence, crime, and drugs."

"The response has been good except on the two hours' homework each night without TV. Some parents will cooperate, but not all."

— On her trip to Africa's "third-world" countries—"Much of the world regards us as imperialists. Many people don't like Americans. I heard them say this. But my husband believes we in America have many parallels with the emerging nations seeking independence."

— On the comments of syndicated columnist Carl Rowan who said racial bias is surfacing in the North much the same as it did in the South in the sixties—"That's probably right, but the rationale is different. It's a more sophisticated or subtle discrimination."

— On Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, the man she most admires in public life today—"He was the first black mayor in the country; now there are several. Someday soon there'll be a governor."

— On the possibility of a black president—"Not until he's described as the best candidate without specifying his colour. Not until then."

Racial and political issues are only part of Mrs. Jackson's concerns. She is also the mother of five children, ranging in age from seven months to 13 years.

"They can't go to Sunday School as often as we'd like," she said, "because we like to have them at home when I go away with Jesse. I want to know they are here when I call."

Mrs. Jackson was trained as a sociologist at A.T. College of North Carolina. She and the then civil-rights activist were married before graduation.

Now, 14 years later, her earlier aspirations faded, she works in the background on her husband's programmes. She talks two or three times a month at clubs, PTAs, and church groups on issues concerning the improvement of race relations and community advancement.

Would she like to see her husband have political aspirations? "Not within the present Republican or Democratic structures," she replied.

"Only if a new, strong independent party comes into existence in the next 10 years. I mean a truly independent party. Jesse points out that of 14 million potential

black voters only 7 million are registered. The black vote as a bloc is larger than any other—if the apathy could be overcome."

"Jesse has stated that PUSH could be a national independent force in the next few years."

What are her plans for herself when her family is older? "It might well be in politics. That would be exciting indeed. Now I'm interested in being a good mother."

Controversial exam faces Brazil's university aspirants

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Getting aspiring students into universities in Brazil is like getting a camel through the eye of a needle—too much bulk and too little space.

Brazil, with a population of 110 million, has about one million university students, with places for 350,000 freshmen.

"Ideally you should have a system of education where everyone can go to school," said a 23-year-old female history student, "since we don't have this yet, we have the vestibular."

The vestibular is the Brazilian version of a college entrance examination.

In Brazil, getting into both the college of one's choice and into the chosen field of study depends simply on the vestibular.

"The vestibular demonstrates two basic forms of incompetence," said a professor from one of Rio's prestigious private colleges. "One is of the government which cannot provide enough places for people to study, and one is of first and secondary levels of education which don't give students necessary background to pass the test."

Students interviewed generally agreed that "anybody who is intelligent" and has been to a private high school can pass the vestibular but that the test is no more an evaluation of knowledge than a toss of the dice.

"It's aimed eliminating as many students as possible," said Jose Antonio Chaves, 23, an economics student. "There are some people who simply mark answers at random." He said he thinks 10 to 20 per cent of those who pass do so simply by luck.

Apparently students who attended public schools find the test a problem. The history student commented that "If you've gone to good schools you pass, but if you went to poor schools you may not."

Sergio Costa Ribeiro, academic staff coordinator for the vestibular foundation said "what is tragic is not so much bad teaching we detect from test results—but no teaching at all." He said test scores show students "are receiving high school degrees without having heard of certain basic facts."

This is why students from both public and private schools often enroll in "cursinhos"—private classes specifically aimed at getting students through the vestibular. Friedrich Niedner, a student at a Catholic university in Rio de Janeiro, passed the vestibular in physics. He said since his secondary school background was good he might have been able to pass anyway, but he took a "cursinho" for a year to prepare for the test.

paying the equivalent of \$30 a month for it.

O Estado do Sao Paulo recently wrote an editorial highly critical of the "cursinho" phenomenon, commenting that "the state has abdicated its educational duties" in permitting unregulated private companies to insert themselves into the educational process. The newspaper said this seemed to show education was moving more and more from public into private hands.

Critics also say that since the test is multiple choice, students no longer feel the need to learn how to write Portuguese correctly.

Ribeiro explained that in the past, far more students were able to pass exams given individually by colleges than were able to find places in school. This touched off protest demonstrations, sit-ins and confrontations with the police in which some students were killed.

The standardised vestibular was adopted by 10 schools in 1972, with 40 of 67 state, federal and private universities using it today. There is no set score a student must make to pass. Instead a certain percentage of those who make the highest scores win places at universities.

"But the scores on the tests are lower every year," Ribeiro said. "It's the result of poor high school teaching."

Another professor summed up with the glum statement that "the government is interested in statistics and the number of students enrolled, but now how the educational system works once past the numbers."

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